

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *ÆGA* FROM THE ATLANTIC COAST OF THE UNITED STATES.

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A new species of *Æga* was collected by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* in 1885 off the Atlantic coast of the United States. Only one specimen was obtained, the description of which follows:

ÆGA ORNATA, new species.

Body oblong ovate, twice as long as wide, 8 mm.:4 mm.

Head large, subtriangular, with apex obtuse, about twice as wide as long, a little more than 1 mm. long and a little more than 2 mm. wide. Eyes large, composite, composed of six rows of ocelli on the dorsal side and separated at their anterior extremities by a distance of 0.5 mm. The eyes are also con-

spicuous on the ventral side of the head, showing several rows of ocelli. The first pair of antennæ have the first two articles of the peduncle short and subequal; the third article is three times as long as the second; the flagellum is composed of 11 articles and extends to the post-lateral angle of

the first thoracic segment and a little beyond the peduncle of the second antennæ. The second antennæ have the first two articles of the peduncle short and subequal; the third is as long as the first two taken together; the fourth is twice as long as the third; the fifth is one and one-half times as long as the fourth; the flagellum is composed of 16 articles and extends to the post-lateral angle of the third thoracic segment.

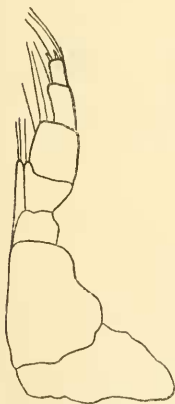


FIG. 2.—*ÆGA ORNATA*.
MAXILLIPED. $\times 65\frac{2}{3}$.

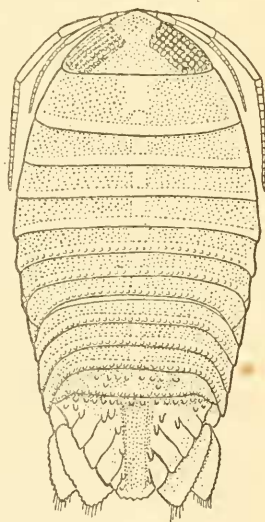


FIG. 1.—*ÆGA ORNATA*. $\times 8$.

The first segment of the thorax is the longest and is a little more than twice as long as the second; the second, third, and fourth are subequal, each being 0.5 mm. in length; the fifth and sixth are subequal and each is a little shorter than the preceding segment; the seventh segment is the shortest. The last three segments have a row of small tubercles, set close together, on the posterior margin. All the segments except the first are furnished with epimera; those of the second and third segments do not reach beyond the posterior margins of their respective segments and are rounded posteriorly; the last four have the outer post-lateral angle produced, gradually increasing in length to the last, and all extending beyond the posterior margins of their segments; the last three have small tubercles on the posterior margins. All are furnished with a carina.



FIG. 3.—ÆGA ORNATA. FIRST MAXILLA. $\times 65\frac{1}{2}$.

The first segment of the abdomen is almost entirely concealed; the following three segments are subequal and each has the posterior margin furnished with a row of small tubercles, set close together; the fifth segment is a little longer than any of the preceding segments and in addition to the row of tubercles on the posterior margin has a few on the dorsal surface about the middle. The sixth or terminal segment is triangulate in shape with the apex truncate and furnished with five small teeth, one in the median line and two on either side. The lateral margins of the segment are incised, the two anterior incisions extending only a short distance from the lateral margin, but the three posterior ones extend to the sides of the median furrow. The upper end of each incision is marked by a tubercle on the posterior side; there is also one on the anterior side of the first and third incisions at the upper end. A row of small tubercles is also placed at the base of the segment, extending from one side to the other. The inner branch of the uropoda is a little longer and wider than the outer branch and extends a little beyond the extremity of the abdomen. Both branches are rounded posteriorly and crenulate. The first three pairs of legs are prehensile, the last four pairs ambulatory.

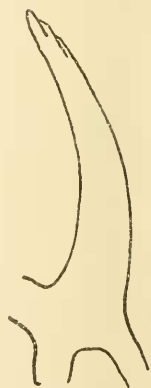


FIG. 4.—ÆGA ORNATA. SECOND MAXILLA. $\times 124$.

Only one specimen was obtained by the *Albatross* in 1885 from the Atlantic Ocean off the southern coast of the United States. It was found parasitic on the Red Porgy (*Pagrus pagrus*).

The type is Cat. No. 42377, U.S.N.M.